

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the time."

A special dispatch from Junction City, Kansas, says the cholera broke out at Fort Hooker on June 28th, since when over a dozen soldiers of the 38th colored regiment, and several citizens, including George K. Eaton and Wm. Edwards, of Quartermaster's Department, and a brother of Captain Arms, have died. There are now nearly 20 soldiers in the hospital sick with the cholera. The surgeons think the disease was caused by the recent overflow of the Smoky Hill river. Several citizens of Selma, and one of Junction City, also died.

Two filibustering expeditions to Mexico to avenge Maximilian are reported to be on foot in New York. A similar organization is also in progress in Buffalo and in New Orleans. At first it was their intention to seize Maximilian in Queretaro and demand a heavy price for him from either Juarez or Austria, but on the news of his execution they changed the scheme to one of vengeance. The ranks are filling up slowly, however.

Some members of the House who have read the letter of "Mack," in the Cincinnati Commercial, suggesting that members have received consideration in one form or other for their votes on measures before Congress, are threatening to ask the appointment of a committee of inquiry. The author of the letter says he is prepared to furnish the persons and papers to establish the truth of his allegation.

Extensive deposits of coal have been discovered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, seventy miles from Pond Creek, on the route of Albuquerque. Mr. Sanderson, proprietor of the Santa Fe stage line, reports the veins from ten to fifteen feet thick.

Arrangements have recently been perfected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by which freights to and from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and other points West, Northwest and Southwest, are shipped through without breaking bulk.

Washington dispatches say that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate have postponed further inquiry into the alleged disloyalty of ex-Governor Philip Francis Thomas, a Senator from Maryland, until the next session of Congress.

A party of the employees of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad seized a train bound east on Wednesday at Logansport, Indiana, for the purpose of securing their arrears of wages.

The corner-stone of a new Protestant Church for the accommodation of American residents and visitors was laid yesterday in Paris, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

Our Vice Consul General at Havana reports the yellow fever as having assumed a malignant form there, and that the Board of Health now issue foul bills of health only.

The President has nominated Hon. George Baneroff as Minister to Austria and Henry J. Raymond as Minister to Prussia.

The affair of the U. S. steamer Haze, at Montreal, is creating some excitement.

The great German Sangerfest commenced at Philadelphia yesterday.

SHARP TALK.—In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, when the bill was up, making an appropriation of \$1,675,000, to pay the expenses of Congressional Reconstruction, Mr. Eldridge spoke about the extravagance of District Commanders, alluding to General Sickles as a greater harlequin than the commander at New Orleans, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the display made by General Sickles in riding around Charleston in a coach and four.

Mr. Bingham replied that it seemed to him fitting that a man who had lost his leg in the defense of his Government should be allowed to ride in a coach and four. [Applause.]

Mr. Eldridge wanted to know whether it required more horses to draw a man with one leg than a man with two. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schenck intimated that certain gentlemen had made their way to Canada during the war without any horses at all.

Mr. Eldridge retorted that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) had made a charge in America which, if he had continued, would have carried him to Canada.

Mr. Schenck declared that that was an old lie, which had been exploded in the teeth of liars.

Mr. Eldridge said he knew that the topic would make the gentleman (Mr. Schenck) get nervous.

Mr. Schenck repeated that it was an old lie, which had been put down long since.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that he knew the gentleman had contradicted it, but the people repeated it.

TAX ON COLORED MALES.—In the estimate of receipts for the ensuing fiscal year, presented to the Council on yesterday afternoon by the Finance Committee, we find the sum of \$4,400 for tax on 2,300 colored males over 15 years of age—at \$2 each. The registration returns of the four wards in this city show two thousand four hundred and forty colored males over twenty-one years of age. It is fair to presume that there are several hundred between the ages of 15 and 21 years in the city—who, added to the registration list, would run the number probably up to 2,700. Thus, at a moderate estimate, there are five hundred colored males in Petersburg liable under the law to taxation, whose names do not appear on the commissioner's books. In the present embarrassed condition of the city's finances would it not be well to make some effort to secure this additional revenue?—Petersburg Express.

It is just the case in this city, and Colonel Granger introduced an ordinance in the Select Council to remedy the evil by appointing additional assessors, for the purpose of correcting the Assessors' books, and taxing these persons if they are really residents of the city. Let this ordinance be acted on immediately by the committee to which it was referred. The city is entitled to the revenue, and should have it. Norfolk Virginian.

WARRENTON ITEMS.—Our farmers are generally well satisfied with the wheat crop just harvested. The growing corn gives promise of an abundant yield. The oats will be ready for the sickle in a few days and are excellent.

Gen. Eppa Hunton left here on Tuesday last for Kentucky on important private business. He expects to be absent about two weeks.

The bridge over the Rappahannock river at Waterloo will be completed in two weeks from this date.

Two young men, charged with an intention to fight a duel were arrested on Monday last, and bound over to keep the peace.

A number of visitors from the cities, and elsewhere, are boarding, for the summer, at the Warren Green Hotel, and the Warrenton House. Warrenton Index.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Paris dispatches state that nothing has been heard of the French Minister to Mexico since the fall of the City of Mexico, and that Napoleon threatens to send a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to resent any indignity that may have been offered to him. The Austrian Government has despatched Admiral Tegethoff to Mexico, via New York, to reclaim the body of Maximilian. The British Reform bill is to be passed to its third reading in the House of Commons on Wednesday next. Advice from Rome state that the Garibaldians were menacing the city of Viterbo. Prussia is about sending an envoy to this country to negotiate a new postal treaty.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The following is a copy of the Supplemental Reconstruction bill as it passed both Houses on Saturday:

Be it enacted, &c., That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, that the Governments then existing in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were not legal State Governments, and that thereafter said Governments, if continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the Army of the United States, and to have effect until disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, or the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any municipal or other Government, thereof; and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of such duties by such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

3. That the General of the Armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided, that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil officer may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the Army. And it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,'" passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration," passed March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine, under oath, (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register the applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or such striking from the lists: Provided, That no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words "executive or judicial officers in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

7. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from such registration or voting.

8. That section four of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

9. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, by or detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

10. That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be found in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

LYNCHBURG.—Business of all kinds is exceedingly dull at present, and our streets wear more the appearance of Sunday, than of the bustling, busy scenes of the week days. There is no animation anywhere visible in business circles except at the warehouses—in the groceries and stores the merchant and his clerks lie idly lounging and drowsily waiting for a customer to "turn up," but waiting in vain, until the lengthened shadows of the evening warn them to close their doors—and as they do so, they sigh to see through the gathering gloom no hope of a brighter morn to come with the ensuing day. The merchant and his clerks are but the type of all the business avocations of the city.—Lynchburg News.

The Case of Santa Anna.

The Secretary of State, under date of July 12, has published a memorandum in reply to the application of Mr. Naphegyi in behalf of Santa Anna. The memorandum gives a full history of the operations of Santa Anna, from his arrival at Vera Cruz to his capture at Sisal. The memorandum concludes:

"There seems no reason to question the authenticity of these letters. If authentic they prove that at the port of Sisal, whether exclusively within the Mexican jurisdiction or just beyond it, General Santa Anna was in command of the military expedition against the Republic of Mexico, which he had prepared within, and conducted from the shores of the U. S. to Vera Cruz, in violation of the neutrality laws, and in derogation of the relations of amity and friendship, and also, so far as the sphere of moral influence is concerned, within the relations of allies.

"They prove also that although Captain Deacon, perhaps in the interest of New York creditors protested, Santa Anna voluntarily disembarked at Sisal and went into the camp of the defenders of the Republic of Mexico. During a considerable part of the period in which Mexico has been the theatre of civil war, an armed military and naval force has been maintained by the U. S. on the Rio Grande, in the waters around the ports of Mexico, among other purposes, to prevent and defeat invasions of that Republic by any military and naval expeditions which might be set on foot in the U. S. We are officially informed that Santa Anna, after having landed at Sisal, in conformity with his engagements, was sent forward by the military commander at Sisal to the care of Gen. Peraza, the Governor of Yucatan, and is detained in custody with a view to the safety of the Republic of Mexico.

"Upon this review of the facts it seems proper that the Government should wait for further and more definite information before entering upon communications in relation to the complaints of Mr. Naphegyi with the Government of Mexico. That nation seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquility and reorganize itself upon a permanent foundation of union, freedom and republican government. Only some great national injury, wrong or offence would justify this Government in suddenly assuming a hostile or even an unfriendly attitude towards the Republic of Mexico.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD."

REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The following is the substance of a portion of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, July 12, 1867, relative to the existing Indian hostilities, in reply to a resolution of the U. S. Senate.

The causes of the war are the Sand Creek massacre in December, 1864, of friendly Cheyenne and Arapaho women and children, which has since cost the government many valuable lives and \$400,000 in money. The establishment by military orders of the Montana road through the best and last reliable hunting grounds of the Indians, and the establishment of military posts thereon, contrary to their expressed wishes and protests. The unrelenting burning of the village of the friendly Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and the destruction of their property to the value of \$100,000, by order of Gen. Hancock.

The report goes on to make a number of recommendations, as follows: That the government set apart a territory somewhere north of the northern line of Nebraska and west of the Missouri river, of liberal dimensions, for the exclusive occupation and ultimate home of all the Indians north of the Platte and of Iowa, and east of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and make appropriations at once to enable this Department to make suitable preparations for such Indians as are now ready to enter upon pastoral and agricultural pursuits in said territory.

Recommendations that a large territory be set apart south of the southern line of Kansas, and west of Arkansas, including the present Indian Territory, and the country known as the Snake Plains of Texas, and so much of New Mexico as may be necessary, for the exclusive occupation and ultimate home of all the Indians south of the Platte and east of Arizona.

Recommendations that all necessary provisions be made by Congress to procure at once that portion of Texas, or so much thereof as may be necessary, lying between the western boundary of the Indian territory and the eastern boundary of New Mexico.

Recommendations that a commission be appointed to proceed to the Pacific coast and Arizona, to select one or more reservations of ample size, upon which to concentrate all the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains.—Baltimore Sun.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.—In the Criminal Court on Saturday further testimony was brought to show that Suratt was not in Washington on the day President Lincoln was assassinated. Other testimony was given to show that the visit of Mrs. Suratt to Surattsville, on the 14th of April, 1865, was to make arrangements about settling on old account with a man in that vicinity who had purchased land from her and owed her money. A number of witnesses from Canandaigua, New York, testified to the fact that Suratt was in that city on the 15th of April, 1865, and registered his name at the Webster Hotel as John Harrison. There was a dispute between the lawyers on each side as to the admissibility of the Webster Hotel register, and the court held the question over until Monday morning.

FROM MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico contain an account of the surrender and occupation of the Capital. The disappearance of Marquez is confirmed. Ten thousand dollars reward is offered by the Juarez government for his capture, and he is reported to have about his person one million dollars in foreign exchange. The occupation of the city is made without disturbance, but few of the citizens being abroad to welcome the new arrivals, and only about one hundred out of the seven thousand imperial prisoners were to be found.

The Washington Chronicle admits that the new Reconstruction law is "a strong measure."

Some cholera cases are reported in New York and Brooklyn.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Gold to-day, 139.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, June 20th, by Elder W. J. Partridge, JAMES H. WITTECK and Miss ADDIE S. REARDON, all of this city.

DIED.

In Washington, on the 14th inst., JAMES RICHARDSON, aged 82 years, a native of Cork, Ireland, and for nearly fifty years a resident of Washington.

BY JOHN H. PARROTT—AUCTIONEER.

ON THURSDAY MORNING next, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of carpets, tables, chairs, bedsteads, beds, &c., will be sold, at public auction, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Smoot, corner of Wilkes and Pitt sts.

Terms, cash on delivery.

JOHN H. PARROTT.

REFINED BROWN SUGARS.—28 barrels of C. Yellow and A. and B. Sugar, just received and for sale by

A. J. FLEMING, No. 9, King st.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A single firm of real estate agents in Virginia advertises \$7,000 acres for sale.

Twenty-five miles of the Lynchburg and Danville railroad are advertised to be let to contract.

S. J. Andrews, who had been married but a few hours, was run over and killed by the cars near Petersburg, Va.

Fifteen dead bodies have been taken from the Bright Hope Coal mine, in Chesterfield, where the recent terrible explosion took place.

Rev. Dr. Whittle, the newly elected P. E. Assistant Bishop of Virginia, was in Lynchburg yesterday.

A young gentleman named James Brown, in playing base ball, in Richmond, on Friday last, over exerted himself in pitching ball, so much as to injure his intestines, from the effects of which he died yesterday evening.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET JULY 15, 1867.

FLOUR, Superfine	111 00	@ 12 50
Extra	112 50	@ 13 25
Family	113 00	@ 13 50
WHEAT, White, prime	2 25	@ 2 30
Red, prime	2 30	@ 2 35
Good	2 20	@ 2 25
CORN, White	1 00	@ 1 00
Mixed	0 98	@ 1 00
Yellow	0 95	@ 1 00
CORN MEAL	0 95	@ 1 00
RYE	1 10	@ 1 12
APPLES, Dried per lb.	0 75	@ 0 80
Green per bbl.	2 50	@ 1 00
FRESH POTATOES	1 00	@ 1 25
SEED, Flax	2 25	@ 2 50
SILVER	1 50	@ 1 75

PLASTER, Lamp, delivered on

the cars	4 50	@ 5 00
Ground	11 00	@ 12 00
SALT, Ground Alum	2 20	@ 2 50
Liverpool fine	0 50	@ 0 55
Turk's Island, unwashed	0 25	@ 0 30
Wool, Common Unwashed	0 25	@ 0 30
Washed	0 40	@ 0 45
Fleece, washed	0 55	@ 0 60
Morino, unwashed	0 35	@ 0 40
Morino, washed	0 45	@ 0 50
BUTTER, prime	0 18	@ 0 20
Inferior to medium	0 15	@ 0 18
EGGS	0 30	@ 0 32
BACON, Hams, prime	0 12	@ 0 14
Plain Hams	0 12	@ 0 14
Sides	0 12	@ 0 14
Shoulders	0 12	@ 0 14
LARD	2 00	@ 2 25
BEANS, White	2 75	@ 3 00
NAVY	2 00	@ 2 25
HAY, per ton, from the cars	18 00	@ 20 00
WHISKY	2 10	@ 2 40
PERUVIAN GUANO	80 00	@ 82 00
COAL OIL, No. 1	95 00	@ 100 00

REMARKS.—The market opened with some activity, but the receipts continue light. Flour is firm, but unchanged; choice brands of extra scarce. Wheat is quiet, with very light receipts; small sales of red at 25¢. Offerings of Corn about 200 bushels, which sold at 25¢ and 26¢. Oats very active, with sales at 18¢ and 19¢. Rye quiet and no sales reported.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE BY RAILROAD.

ORANGE & ALEXANDRIA.—Some light signs of improvement begins to exhibit itself in regard to the shipment of grain, and if the price continues to advance much more may be expected, as the farmers in this section, being nearly mortgaged to the hilt on this particular interest. The business for the past week shows the receipts by this road to be: corn, 3,200 bushels; oats, 518; rye, 40; wool, 54 cases; (750 lbs) Flour, 3 bbls; butter, 500 lbs; eggs, 9 bbls; states and speck, 400 lbs; hams, 8 tons; pork, 3 cords; chickens (small fry) are coming forward in great abundance. Freight sent North and Northwest, 150 tons.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The receipts of freight by this road, for the week ending Saturday, July 13, have been very light.

LODGEON & HAMPSHIRE.—The receipts by this road, for the past week were: corn, 895 bushels; wheat, 102 bushels; flour, 80 barrels; wool, 5 bags; bacon, 160 lbs; with butter, eggs and poultry.

GEORGETOWN CATTLE MARKET.—At Drover's sale, on Saturday, 250 head of cattle were sold to butchers at prices ranging from \$2 to \$24; 80 sheep and lambs sold at from \$2 75 to \$4 25 for lambs and old sheep.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—JULY 15.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Columbia, Harper, Baltimore, to B. Wheat.

Steamer Kennebec, Wilson, Baltimore, to J. B. Bowers & Co.

Steamer Ill. Livingston, Currier, to Howe & Wedderburn.

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, Philadelphia, to M. Eldridge & Co.

Schr. New Jersey, Horton, Philadelphia, coal to J. Leonard & Sons.

Schr. Gazelle, Lines, Port Deposit, lumber to Smoot & Perry.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Express, Nickle, hence at Baltimore on the 14th inst.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, cleared at New York for this port on the 13th inst.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denny, cleared at New York for this port on the 13th inst.

Schr. William Collier, Taylor, sailed for Providence for this port on the 12th inst.

BY J. H. PARROTT—AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

No. 1, LOT OF GROUND on the corner of Prince and Water streets; on P. line at, about 55 feet 3 inches, and running back on Water st., about 135 feet, with the Banking House thereon, with stable, carriage house, &c. The house is supplied with gas and water, with water-closet and bath. The adjoining property on the south has use of the alley.

No. 2, A LOT OF GROUND, being the northwest quarter of that square of ground, which is bounded on the north by Wilkes st., on the east by Pitt street, on the south by Gibson street, and on the west by Patrick st.

No. 3, A SQUARE OF GROUND, bounded by Fairfax, Water, Jefferson and Greene sts., containing two acres, more or less, improved by a two-story BRICK DWELLING.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash, remainder in equal installments, at 3, 6 and 9 months, with interest from date. Deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust.

Sale at 11 o'clock, SATURDAY, July 20th, at the auction house of John H. Parrott.

JOHN H. PARROTT, Trustee.

The above is the property of the Exchange Bank of Virginia.

FOR SALE.

SLOOP ELLEN JANE. She has just been put in thorough repair, and will be sold low.

BLACKLOCK & CO., No. 5, Ferry Slip.

PIANOS.

I have on hand two SECOND HAND PIANOS, and two second hand MELODEONS, warranted in excellent condition, which I will sell at a very low price, at my piano warehouse.

BECKER, No. 60, Washington st., Cor. Queen.

NOTICE.—TEN ACRES OF GOOD LAND now in timber, in Fairfax county, can be had free of rent for five years, on application to

W. KEITH ARMISTEAD, Plaster Mill, Union street.

W O O L !

JACOB RAMSBURG & SONS, (Late Ramsburg & Ebert.) GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Desire to purchase DOMESTIC WOOL of all grades; for which they will pay full current rates. Farmers and country dealers are invited to open correspondence with them. SUMAC WANTED. Georgetown, on 27-3m.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S NOTICE.

Solomon Stover, complainant, vs. Wm. H. Irwin, George Keppart, Peter K. Hoffman, Mary Irwin, Jr., Ann P. Irwin, Grace Irwin, Ruth Irwin, and Rebecca Irwin, defendants.

In chancery, in the Circuit Court for Alexandria county.

The Commissioner in the above cause, by the order of May term, 1867, is directed to inquire into and ascertain what real estate, situated in the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, in Virginia, or elsewhere, the defendant, William H. Irwin, is entitled to, or has an interest in, and the character and value thereof, and to do so on and after the 1st day of August next, and to take an account of what is due to the complainant by the defendant, William H. Irwin, and of the claims of such other creditors of the said Wm. H. Irwin as may come in, and prove the same before him. The said Commissioner is further directed to inquire and ascertain, any and all such matters and things as any of the parties to this suit may desire, and which he may deem pertinent to the